The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY AUGUST 10, to FRIDAY AUGUST 17, 1764.

An ACT to prevent Paper Bills of Credit, hereafter to be iſſued in any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, from being declared to be a legal Tender in Payments of Money; and to prevent the legal Tender of ſuch Bills as are now ſubſiſting, from being prolonged beyond the Periods limited for calling in and ſinking the ſame.

WHEREAS great Quantities of Paper Bills of Credit have been created and iſſued in His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, by Virtue of Acts, Orders, Reſolutions, or Votes of Aſſembly, making and declaring ſuch Bills of Credit to be legal Tender in Payments of Money: And whereas ſuch Bills of Credit have greatly depreciated in their Value, by Means whereof Debts have been diſcharged with a much leſs Value than was contracted for, to the great Diſcouragement and Prejudice of the Trade and Commerce of his Majeſty's Subjects, by occaſioning Confuſion in Dealings, and leſſening Credit in the ſaid Colonies or Plantations: For Remedy whereof, May it pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of *September*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty four, no Act, Order, Reſolution, or Vote of Aſſembly, in any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, ſhall be made, for creating or iſſuing any Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit of any Kind or Denomination whatſoever, declaring ſuch Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, to be legal Tender in Payment of any Bargains, Contracts, Debts, Dues, or Demands whatſoever; and every Clauſe or Proviſion which ſhall hereafter be inſerted in any Act, Order, Reſolution, or Vote of Aſſembly, contrary to this Act, ſhall be null and void.

And whereas the great Quantities of Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, which are now actually in Circulation and Currency in ſeveral Colonies or Plantations in *America*, emitted in purſuance of Acts of Aſſembly declaring ſuch Bills a legal Tender, make it highly expedient that the Conditions and Terms, upon which ſuch Bills have been emitted, ſhould not be varied or prolonged, ſo as to continue the legal Tender thereof beyond the Terms reſpectively fixed by ſuch Acts for calling in and diſcharging ſuch Bills; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Act, Order, Reſolution, or Vote of Aſſembly, in any of the ſaid Colonies, or Plantations, which ſhall be made to prolong the legal Tender of any Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, which are now ſubſiſting and current in any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations in *America*, beyond the Times fixed for the calling in, ſinking, and diſcharging of ſuch Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, ſhall be null and void.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in all or any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, ſhall, from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *September*, One

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Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, give his Aſſent to any Act or Order of Aſſembly contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, every ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds, and ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed from his Government, and for ever after rendered incapable of any public Office or Place of Truſt.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to alter or repeal an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King *George* the Second, intituled, *An Act to regulate and reſtrain Paper Bills of Credit in his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations of* Rhode-Iſland *and* Providence *Plantations*, Connecticut, *the* Maſſachuſets Bay, *and* New Hampſhire, *in* America, *and to prevent the ſame being legal Tenders in Payment of Money.*

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make any of the Bills now ſubſiſting in any of the ſaid Colonies a legal Tender.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble *ADDRESS* of the PEOPLE of *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *People of Great-Britain*, humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Throne, not as Flattering Sycophants, or Party Tools, but as *Honeſt Men*, with our real and undiſguiſed Sentiments; which, from the high Opinion, we truely entertain of the Goodneſs of Your Majeſty's Heart, we doubt not, will be more acceptable to Your Majeſty, than the higheſt Strains of Adulation. We will not inſult and deceive Your Majeſty with Falſhoods and Lies; and we *dare not* attribute to mortal Man, what is due *only* to the *Supreme SOVEREIGN.*

WE firſt pay our juſt Tribute of Adoration and Praiſe to the ALMIGHTY POWER who heard our Solemn Appeal, and has vindicated the Juſt Rights of an Injured Nation, by a long Series of ſurprizing Succeſſes!— Even ſo great, as to deprive our Enemies of the *Sinews of War*, and conſequently of the Power to continue the Unjuſt Violence. The Superiority given to *Great-Britain*, could alarm no Nation; ſince *Her* Power can be employed only (whilſt her Conſtitution remains) in *Her* own and *her* Neighbour's juſt Defence, againſt the bold and deſtructive Attempts of *Tyranny* and *Ambition*:—And it is well known, That *Her* Spirit has ever been Superior to the ſcandalous Meanneſs of that miſchievous Paſſion. —We therefore ſincerely join with Your Majeſty, in ſaying, TO HIM BE THE GLORY.

WE beg Leave next to expreſs our *due* Admiration of Your Majeſty's Tenderneſs and Humanity, in *offering* Peace to *diſabled* Enemies; and pay our *grateful* Acknowledgements for Your Majeſty's kind and laudable Endeavours to end a long and expenſive War, tho' neceſſary on our Part, by a ſafe, laſting, and *honourable* Peace.—And we wiſh We could *ſee* Reaſon to ſay, That the Perſons concerned in tranſacting this *momentous* and *intereſting* Affair, had *wiſely* and *faithfully* executing their Truſt, ſo as *fully* to have anſwered Your Majeſty's Humane, Honourable, and Worthy Intentions. We ſhould rejoice to find ourſelves miſtaken; but we will not conceal from Your Majeſty's Knowledge the Ground of Our Fear and Suſpicion.

" A State of War once begun, continues " with a Right to the innocent Party, to de- " ſtroy the other whenever he can, until the " Aggreſſor offers Peace, and deſires Recon- " ciliation on ſuch Terms as may *repair* any " Wrongs he has already done, and *ſecure* the " Innocent for the Future."

Theſe were the two juſt Ends for which the late War was entered into at firſt by Your Majeſty's Predeceſſor. In Purſuit of THESE, Your Majeſty's Loyal Subjects bore the great, but unavoidable Expences of the War, with *true* Chearfulneſs, eſteeming them abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety and Well-being of Your Majeſty's Dominions, and the Dignity of Your Majeſty's Crown depending thereupon. And therefore, THESE they thought they might reaſonably expect to have been the *main* Objects in View with thoſe Miniſters who undertook the Negociations for Peace.— And if *They*, or *their Advocates* can make it appear, that theſe TWO POINTS have been ſecured by the Definitive Treaty, they will find their Time much better employed, than in *indecent* Abuſes of US Your Majeſty's good and faithful Subjects, *only* becauſe we *can not underſtand* how a *Tract of Land* could be the

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PROPER Object of War, much leſs the ONLY Subject of Peace.—We look upon the *Enemy* as the Object of War, and *Indemnity* from *him* for paſt Injuries, with *Security* againſt *his* future hoſtile Attempts, as the proper Objects of Peace —Such Security would fix the Power of maintaining PEACE (where it ought to be) in the Conquerer's Hands.

But if any Miniſtry will preſume to throw the Power of maintaining Peace out of their Hands, and then ſay they have *made a Peace*; it looks too much like the old Cry (complained of by the Prophet) of *Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace!* It may be but laying the Foundation of another, perhaps, more bloody and expenſive War; which, *how* it can be ſupported, or *how* it may end, GOD *only* knows; and *how* far they may again deſerve HIS Protection, HE *alone* is the Judge; tho' *ſome* Men may poſſibly, in the mean Time, diſtreſs themſelves with unwelcome Conjectures. Miniſters who act in this Manner, however pathetically they may talk of the Effuſion of Human Blood, will be deemed no better than *Men who delight in War*, by thoſe who may *feel much more* for that dreadful Calamity upon their Fellow Creatures, than Men who make a Parade of talking of it only to ſerve a preſent private Turn.—In all this, we truſt, Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Humanity will join with Us.—How far theſe General Obſervations are applicable to the late Treaty of 1763, merits a *ſerious* Conſideration.

OUR Fears on this Occaſion We will not ſcruple to lay before the Tender FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, humbly confiding in Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Virtue, that, if they ſhould hereafter appear not altogether groundleſs, all the Remedy *will be applied* that *is* left in Your Majeſty's Power.

The great Expence which *France* has put this Kingdom to in Defence of its undoubted Rights, before ſhe would ſubmit to any Terms of Accommodation, is, doubtleſs, a very *material* Part of that Injury which claims Indemnity and Satisfaction.— That Your Majeſty's *Miniſters* clearly ſaw how ſenſibly the Debt contracted on this Account affected Your Majeſty's Subjects, appears evidently, from their heavy Complaints of the *Incapacity*, they declared themſelves reduced to thereby, of raiſing Supplies to continue the War. Therefore We could not look upon Ourſelves as authorized to *ſuſpect* that it was poſſible for them to loſe Sight of that *material* Object in their Negociation for Peace. For if We could not continue the War with Four Monopolies againſt *France* in Our Hands, *viz.* The *Eaſt-India*, *African*, *Sugar*, and *Fiſh* Trades, together with all the *American* Riches of *Spain* in our Power; with what Hope or Courage can We enter into a new, tho' defenſive War, without one of theſe Advantages, if *France* or *Spain* ſhould drive us to that Neceſſity? unleſs ſome Proviſion has been made by the Treaty of Peace for the Payment of that Debt by *France*, which ſhe has forced us to contract in our own Defence; or ſome excluſive Branch of Trade reſerved to this Kingdom, which may diminiſh it by Degrees, and afford a reaſonable Hope of ſeeing the greateſt paid off, before the Neceſſity of Affairs ſhall raiſe the melancholy Proſpect of being obliged to double it, without being able to ſee that the whole Wealth of the Kingdom will be ſufficient to bear the Expence: If the unprecedented Succeſſes of the War had not thrown into our Hands *enough* to anſwer this neceſſary Purpoſe, we think we had *no more* than our juſt Due, and conſequently had *Nothing* to reſtore, that Our Enemies were unable to take by Force; and if we had *more than enough*, ſo much *(at leaſt)* we think ought in all Prudence, to have been reſerved.

That there is ſcarcely any Branch of Trade, which *France* has in common with us, and is equally Maſter of, but ſhe is able to underſell Us in any Market equally open to both, is a Fact which no ſenſible Miniſtry can be ignorant of; and which a wiſe and honeſt Miniſtry, We think, would carefully provide againſt as far as in their Power lay; eſpecially when the Neceſſities of the Nation loudly called for it.

WE are greatly concerned to find Ourſelves obliged to acknowledge, that, after carefully examining the *public* Articles of the Treaty of 1763, no *adequate Proviſion* appears to Us to be there made for theſe *important* Services: If they are happily provided for by any *ſecret* Article, the Miniſtry, by making it known, would give great Comfort to Your Majeſty's Faithful Subjects, and a laſting Honour would redound to themſelves.

WE heartily wiſh, for Your Majeſty's Sake as well as Our own, that the Loſs of th t vaſt Trade thrown back into the Hands of *France*, may not diminiſh the Income of the public Revenue ſo far, as to reduce us to the Neceſſity of finding out new Funds to pay the Intereſt of

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old Debts. For if this ſhould ever be the Caſe, the negociating a new Loan, tho' the Call for it is ever ſo urgent, muſt, We fear, be attended with Difficulties little ſhort of inſurmountable. And from the ſame Motive we wiſh alſo, that, if ſome Difficulties on this Account ſhould ariſe, a true *Britiſh* Spirit and Reſolution will interpoſe, to prevent any unreaſonable Compliances to put off the Evil Day, which may double the Miſchief, when it proves inevitable.

We will dwell no longer upon this diſagreeable Proſpect. For notwithſtanding the Loſs of this *Indemnity*, if the Miniſtry have made ſure of the other Point, that is, *Security againſt the future Attempts of our Enemies*, Your Majeſty and Your People may *yet* be ſafe, and perhaps *more* happy, tho' *leſs* rich than they might otherwiſe have been.

That the *Word* of *France*, nay her Moſt Solemn Engagements before GOD and MAN, have loſt even the *Shadow* of a *Security*, is a Truth too well known to every Power in *EUROPE*, to be now diſputed.—Nothing could ever yet engage *her* to be honeſt againſt the Calls of Ambition and Intereſt, but its being out of her Power to be otherwiſe.—If we look back no farther than the *Reſtoration*, the Hiſtory of *Europe* from that Time to the preſent, ſeems to be a continued Series of undeniable Evidence of her *uniform faithleſs Conduct*; and that both *England* and *Holland* have frequently been (either from the *Weakneſs* or *Corruption* of their Great Men) the *ſilly Dupes of her infamous Policy*. Therefore, We, Your Majeſty's Faithful Subjects, would be glad to flatter Ourſelves with the Hope, that ſome *better* Security has been provided for Our future Safety, than the *Honour of France*, by a *Miniſtry* who could not poſſibly be ignorant of its *real* Value.

The Power of *France* to hurt Us, muſt lie in the Largeneſs of her Revenue, or in the Superiority of her Marine Force.

What Comfort can we adminiſter to Your Majeſty, or take to Ourſelves, on either of theſe two Points, from a Review of the *late* Treaty of Peace?—— Before the Commencement of it, we ſaw *France* without Trade, with a Fleet truly inoffenſive; and *Spain* with a Lock upon her Treaſure, and the *Key* in Our Pocket; and what is more, all this *our own*, or *in our own Power*, and purchaſed with the *Blood* and *Treaſure* of Your Majeſty's Faithful People.—But now, we ſee *France* reinſtated in her Trade *in all its Branches*, when ſhe could not have commanded *one* of them, and that with ſuch *additional* and *very material* Advantages as ſhe could never have hoped for, had not her Iſlands fallen into Our Hands; and when every Article reſtor'd to them throws *double* the Weight into the Scale againſt this Kingdom; and all this without *any Equivalent*, or any Stipulation (as far as we can ſee) for the Payment of the leaſt Part of that heavy, tho' neceſſary, Debt, which muſt now lie as a dead Weight upon the public Revenue, without any reaſonable Hope of Redemption.

Your Majeſty will be at no Loſs to know *what Your* good People think of this *ſtrange* Conduct of the Miniſtry, when You are informed they are of Opinion, that this Kingdom had *ſufficient* in its Hands, to anſwer *this*, or *any other* reaſonable Purpoſe, till it was *idly* thrown away by Men who *did not*, or *would not* know what was in their Power.——How much all this muſt encreaſe the Revenues and Power of *France*, it would be an Inſult upon Your Majeſty's Judgment for Us to offer to explain.—We hope the Miniſtry did not mean by this, to convince us, *that our Conqueſts muſt prove our Ruin*; an Argument which their Writers ſeemed particularly fond of.

Even the bold and confident Writer of the *Bruſſels Gazette* himſelf, did not venture to ſuppoſe, that, in Caſe *Martinico* fell into our Hands, *France* could aſk more than her Choice of *one* of the two Iſlands, *Martinico* or *Guadalupe*; and upon that Suppoſition, determined that her Choice would fall on *Martinico*.—— What Opinion of the Miniſtry who negociated the Peace, encouraged her afterwards not only to demand *both*, but alſo, the *beſt* of the Neutral Iſlands, *which was originally our own*, along with them, is a Myſtery which at preſent lies hid in the Womb of Time; and what *Motive* induced the Miniſtry to comply ſo readily with that Demand, *they themſelves beſt know*. And yet theſe are but a ſmall Part of that Trade and Power, which they have generouſly made *France* a Compliment of.

Your Majeſty, we doubt not, can well remember, that the *unknown, infinite Reſources of France* for carrying on the War, was made Uſe of by the Miniſtry as an unanſwerable Argument for haſtening the Peace. If they were in *earneſt*, could it be poſſible for Men, who had *really* the Intereſt of their Country at

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Heart, to be ſo laviſh in their Preſents, as to increaſe thoſe Reſources to that Height, which the Definitive Treaty ſeems to have raiſed them to? And that not only the *real* Height, but what is more material, *the comparative one with Reſpect to our own.* If they were not in *earneſt*, we cannot think it unreaſonable to ſuſpect in them ſomething like *Foul* PLAY.—It is true, Suſpicions are *but* Suſpicions; and it is Time only which can either juſtify or condemn them.—The Wickedneſs of Mens Hearts is not eaſy to be come at; but the Weakneſs of their Conduct is viſible to all the World, and the Effect equally deſtructive to the Nation, let the Motive be what it may.

(The reſt will be given in our Next.)

NEWS.

VERSAILLES, May 16.

HIS Majeſty has juſt made a reform in his expences, and ſuppreſſed the Extraordinary, which will ſave ſome millions per annum.

Genoa, April 28. This republick has laid an embargo on all veſſels loaden with any ſort of grain, that arrive in this port.

Peterſbourg, April 17. It is very confidently ſaid, that a treaty of union between our court and that of Pruſſia is actually ſigned

Florence, April 21. A report is juſt ſpread here, on the arrival of letters from Leghorn, that the malecontents on the iſland of Corſica have taken Baſtia.

Breſt, April 15. The marine of this Port is augmented ſince the peace with ſix men of war, and there is another which will be ready to launch by the 17th of next month. The Duke de Choiſeul is expected about that time, and great preparations are making for his reception. A quantity of timber arrives here daily; and the ſhip the city of Paris, which has been built at Rochfort, is expected here next week, as well as the four which have been built at Bourdeaux. There is another man of war of 90 guns on the ſtocks at Rochfort.

Toulon, April 16. The preſent ſtate of the marine in this port, is 19 men of war from 60 to 80 guns, beſides five fine new frigates, ſeven xebeques, and four ſhips of the line, which are not yet launched.

Paris, May 19. Our marine, it ſeems, is already reſtored to ſuch a point, as to occaſion jealouſy in the Engliſh. And it is not only our marine that becomes reſpectable; for our finances are increaſed in ſuch a manner, that there has not been ſo much money theſe 15 years in the king's coffers.

LONDON, May 1.

Saturday evening died, at his houſe at Bury-ſtreet, St. Mary-Axe, Benjamin Mendez da Coſta, Eſq; a Gentleman of the Jewiſh profeſſion; but whoſe practice, as it adorned human nature, would do honour to the pureſt religion. His love for mankind in general, was unbounded; which won him univerſal reverence and eſteem. Firmly perſuaded that riches are ſent, not to gratify the groveling views of pride, luxury, or avarice; his wealth was as a mighty reſervoir of water, whence iſſued a thouſand ſalutary ſtreams, to cheriſh, relieve and ſupport, weeping, diſtreſt virtue, of all perſuaſions, and of all denominations.

Beſides the 3000 l. per annum given to charitable uſes by the late worthy Mr. Da Coſta, by a codicil to his will, he has ordered that all the bonds, ſecurities, &c. he had by him, ſhould be immediately on his death deſtroyed; and that the annuities he had given to diſtreſſed families ſhould be continued during the lives of the perſons to whom they were granted.

May 6. On Saturday laſt there was a meeting of the Commiſſioners of the Surry and Suſſex turnpike Roads at Croydon, when their loſs by a late Treaſurer of the Godſtone diviſion was taken into conſideration. The Rev. Mr. Kidgell, the famous author of the Narrative of the Eſſay on Woman, had been Treaſurer, but has lately diſappeared, with a ballance in his hands of 200 l. It appeared however, that he had given a bill of ſale to the Clerk of the roads; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, the Commiſſioners will recover ten ſhillings in the pound. An innkeeper of Ryegate attended, and proved that he had bought of Mr. Kidgell ſome cyder, which not having received home, and being taken into the bill of ſale, the Commiſſioners ordered the amount of it to be given him.

May 15. We hear that a Grant is making out to Denny Roile, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Barnſtable, of a tract of land of many thouſand acres, near St. Mark's, in Eaſt Florida; and that he is preparing to embark in a few days, with ſome gentlemen, artificers, and families from Briſtol. Many young men and women are going in the ſhips from thence, and ſeveral families propoſe to go over from the ports of Barnſtaple and Biddeford, in the autumn, ſufficient, it is ſuppoſed, to ſettle the whole Grant in a ſhort time. As ſoon as the ſettlers arrive, and are provdied for, that gentleman intends to return at the meeting of the Parliament.

Cochineal, ſilk, and cotton, are the produce of that country, and will be a very profitable eaſy employment

employment for the women and children; as indigo, rice, and other valuable commodities, will be raiſed by the greater ſtrength of the men.

May 16. A perſon has lately arrived in town from Quebec, who, among other Commiſſions we are informed, has orders to engage ſome ſkilful miners, for the iron mines near Trois Rivieres, in Canada, ſeveral gentlemen having already formed themſelves into a company, with a view to carry on that valuable manufacture to the beſt advantage.

May 17. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor kiſs'd his Majeſty's hand on being created Earl of Northington, Viſcount Henley, and Baron of Grange in Hampſhire.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New York, brought by the Pitt Packet, Brigſtock, in 27 days.

Green Peas were on Thurſday ſold for a guinea and an half a quart.

We hear that four guineas were given on Thurſday ſe'nnight for a quart of peas, for the uſe of his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, who that day gave an elegant entertainment to the foreign Miniſters, and many of the Nobility and Gentry.

Mr. Wilkes's eſtate in Buckinghamſhire is to be ſold, the beginning of June next, by order of the Truſtees.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. on Wedneſday evening laſt, ordered a bounty of ten guineas to Mr. Carter, for a ſpecimen of Borax, manufactured in this kingdom.

May 19. Some gentlemen, eminent for their ſkill in the profeſſion of engineering, are now preparing to embark for the Grenadoes. They are to take an accurate ſurvey of all our late acquired iſlands in the Weſt Indies, with the moſt convenient places to erect fortifications, which are with all expedition to be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

Lord Clive gives Capt. Mills, of the Kent, a Thouſand Pounds for his paſſage to Bengal.

A great quantity of artillery is now preparing, in order to be ſent to the iſlands of Tobago, &c. together with ſome engineers, to direct the building of the fortifications.

May 24. Yeſterday at half paſt twelve came on before Lord Mansfield, and the other two Judges of the Court of King's Bench, at Weſtminſter hall, the trial of Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Haſlemere in Surry, Solicitor to the Treaſury, and Fellow of the Royal Society, for Perjury, which continued till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Jury, which was a ſpecial one, after an abſence of half an hour, brought in their Verdict, Not Guilty.---It was with no little difficulty that a Jury could be impannelled to try this important cauſe, ſome of the Gentlemen who had been ſummoned neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the preſſing neceſſity for their appearance.--One of them, however, was fined 30l. for his remiſſneſs, which it is hoped will have a ſalutary effect upon every future occaſion.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners of the Navy contracted for 500 tons of hemp of Britiſh growth.

We are credibly informed that a penſion of 1500 l. per annum for life is granted to the Right Hon. Lord Sandys.

They write from Breſt, that the Court of France have lately ordered the number of ſeamen on the marine liſt, to be augmented with 15,000 men.

It is rumoured, that enquiry has been made at a publick office, to know in what time they could victual 10,000 men, in caſe of emergency.

In conſequence of the prudent meaſures now taking, the ſtate of the Britiſh navy is in a way of being vaſtly ſuperior to what has has ever been experienced in former years. Excluſive of a thorough ſurvey of all his Majeſty's ſhips of war, contracts have been entered into with every province, iſland, and ſettlement in America; where men of war may be ſupplied with proviſions, riging and all manner of naval ſtores, on any emergency; the ſame contract is alſo in force in moſt foreign ſtates in Europe, ſo that let a King's ſhip put in any where, ſhe is ſhore of being ſupplied.

Portſmouth, May 22. Sailed the Guernſey and Solebay men of war for Newfoundland; the St. George, Mallard, from London for New England, having ſprung a leak, is put back here.

The Lords of the Admiralty, who are making the tour of all the Yards belonging to his Majeſty, went on Tueſday laſt to Woolwich, where Lord Egmont, accompanied with three other Lords of that Board, together with their Secretaries, took a view of moſt of the ſhips that are building and in ordinary there, muſtering the ſhips companies as they went; enquiring into the nature and preſent ſtate of all the ſtores; condition of the ſeveral ſhips of war; neceſſary repairs, &c. and whatever their Lordſhips were pleaſed to think worthy their notice, was ordered to be minuted forthwith. Their Lordſhips returned to town in the evening and were expected to view Debtford, and the other Yards. As nothing can be more pleaſing to the enemies of Great Britain, than to hear that her ſhips are ſuffered to rot in her harbours, and her naval affairs totally neglected; ſo can there be no ſounds more grateful and harmonius in the ears of all the true friends thereof, than thoſe that reſult from accounts of ſo really intereſting and political a concern as the above, to wit, a timely attention to what conſtitutes the great bulwark of the nation, the nerves of the ſtate, ſo much recommended and taken notice of in his Majeſty's late moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

An additional number of hands are ordered to Sheerneſs to be employed in that Yard for fitting out ſeveral ſhips there for Channel ſervice.

Orders are given for ſeveral armed ſloops and cutters to ſail for the coaſt of Scotland, for the protection

tection of trade, and the prevention of ſmuggling.

St. James's May 19. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Younge, Alexander Grame, John Hunt, Robert Stewart, and Robert Wynn, Eſquires, commiſſioners for the ſale of lands in the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

May 25. By an eſtimate lately made, it appears, that the produce of the revenue of his Majeſty's cuſtoms has increaſed at the rate of upwards of two millions per annum ſince the peace.

June 2. The great Manilla prize, left 50 leagues to the weſtward by the Lenox and Graſton men of war, arrived at Portſmouth, is larger than any of our men of war; ſhe draws 34 feet water.

Letters from Vienna, of the 14th ult. adviſe, that it was currently reported there, that the Prince de Lichtenſtein was ſoon to ſet out from thence to execute a commiſſion of great importance, at the court of Great Britain.

It is now confidentiy reported, that the hon. Mr. Yorke, lately Attorney General, will ſoon be appointed; and that his brother at the Hague, will be made Secretary of State.

June 5. Advices from Vienna, of the 14th ult. ſay, that it was currently reported there, that the Turks had given full aſſurances, that the military preparations on the frontiers were not aimed at the Houſe of Auſtria, but againſt the Ruſſians, in caſe the leaſt partiality was ſhewn by them to any of the competitors, by interfering with the election of the King of Poland.

On Saturday the Chace, Smith, ſailed from Cowes, with Palatine paſſengers, who are going to ſettle in Pennſylvania.

This week ſeveral workmen, in the houſe-building branch, were engaged for the new ſettlements: They are to embark on board the Grampus for Penſacola, which ſhip ſails in about ten days.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *June* 4.

"Lord Clive (with a large retinue) arrived here between ten and eleven laſt night, embarked on board the Kent, for Bengal, this afternoon at one o'clock, and ſailed at four, with a very fair wind."

A letter from France mentions, that ſhould the deſign of ſending troops to Corſica be perſiſted in, it will not fail to give umbrage to more powers than one, no leſs than three foreign miniſters having of late expreſſed very freely their diſapprobation of ſuch a meaſure.

As an inſtance how induſtriouſly the French carry on their fiſhing, a correſpondent from Bourdeaux writes, that ſince the 1ſt of March laſt 19 ſail, full loaded, have arrived in that port from Newfoundland, all belonging to merchants of that place; and they have had equal ſucceſs at Rochelle and Havre.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, have been pleaſed to appoint William Spry, L. L. D. and one of the Advocates at Doctors Commons, to be Judge of the court of vice admiralty over all America.

June 6. It is reported that a ſquadron of ſhips of war, with an Admiral, will ſpeedily be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, to relieve thoſe already there.

A printing preſs, and all neceſſary materials, are now getting ready to be ſhipped for Penſacola.

June 7. Yeſterday the Succeſs, Peterſon, from Virginia, arrived off Dover.

They write from Toulon, of the 17th ult. that they were fitting out, with great expedition, the Herondelle ſhip of war, two frigates, and three xebecks, ſuppoſed to be againſt the Salatines.

June 9. Yeſterday a great quantity of ammunition and warlike ſtores were ſhipped at the Tower wharf for Penſacola, as was alſo a large quantity of houſhold-furniture of all ſorts for the uſe of the new ſettlers going thither.

Letters from Leghorn, by the Wedneſday's Flanders mail, bring advice, that 18 ſhips were arrived there in ten days with grain, which had reduced the price greatly, and would occaſion conſiderable loſſes by its fall to the merchants.

They write from Peterſburg, that her Imperial Majeſty had ratified the treaty of union and commerce concluded between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, and that copies thereof were to be immediately ſent to all the foreign Courts.

By the extraordinary preparations now making on board the two frigates fitting out at Debtford for ſea, each of whom is to carry ten anchors, beſides a number of iron chains and cables, ſeveral copper ovens, a large quantity of flour, and tents, with ſeveral watches of a new conſtruction; it is thought they are going to make ſome obſervations for determining the longitude. It ſeems they are intended for a long voyage, being ſheathed with copper.

The Hon. Col. Tryan is appointed Lieut. Governor of North-Carolina, and will ſoon embark for that place.

Advertiſements.

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Cuſtom-Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1763.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Act of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to His Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

To be LETT for any Term of Years,

THE Ferry and Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, known by the Name of Graves's Ferry, near Newbern. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping. I will oblige myſelf to keep the Ferry well provided with good Boats. Any Perſon inclinable to rent ſaid Ferry, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes. *Richard Graves.*

STOLEN or Strayed, a light Bay Horſe, with black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, ſome Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the mounting Buttock with the Letters I. S. The Perſon who brings the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings* Reward; or whoever will give Information where he is to be found, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward. *P. G.*

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Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

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